AFGHANISTAN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data (2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

- No data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years: 6%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex: ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years: 0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (-): ND
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
ALBANIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 9.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 48
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008-2009): 42%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 40-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

5 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**ALGERIA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):** 7.7
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):** 7.9
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** 0.9%
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** 1100
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** 0.56
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** Yes

### Primary Prevention

#### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **HPV vaccination programme coverage: no data**
- **Coverage by age 15: no data**

**HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- **HPV included in national vaccination programme:** No
- **Scale of vaccination programme:** -
- **Year of introduction:** -
- **Primary target cohort:** -

#### Related risk factors:

- **Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):** 1%
- **Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017):** 46%
- **HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):** 0.05

### Secondary Prevention

#### National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes

- **Primary screening test used (2021):** cytology
- **Target age range of programme (2021):** 30-65 years
- **Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes
- **Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** Yes

#### Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- **Screened in last 5 years: 14%**
- **Ever screened: 15%**

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

### Treatment and Supportive Care

#### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

- **Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**
  - **Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:** Yes
  - **Pathology services (laboratories):** Yes
  - **Cancer surgery:** Yes
  - **Chemotherapy:** Yes
  - **Radiotherapy:** Yes

- **Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**
  - **In primary health care facilities:** No
  - **In community or home-based care:** No

#### Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients)

- **Radiation oncologists (2019):** ND
- **Medical physicists (2019):** 19
- **Surgeons (2013):** 604
- **Radiologists (2019):** 264
- **Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):** 21

#### Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 1mg

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**
# ANDORRA

## CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage: 77%
- Coverage by age 15+: 77%

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2014
- Primary target cohort: 12 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 24%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

**7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):** ND
**Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):** ND
**Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (-): ND
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

**7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

---

**ND = data not available**

**Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)**

**Coverage by age 15+: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 15**

**See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.**

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**World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021**

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use**
**Angola Cervical Cancer Profile**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 19.2
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 37.6
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** 4.2%
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** 1,900
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** 0.61
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** No

### Primary Prevention

#### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- **HPV included in national vaccination programme:** No
- **Scale of vaccination programme:** -
- **Year of introduction:** -
- **Primary target cohort:** -

#### Related risk factors:

- **Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):** ND
- **Condom use at last high-risk sex (2016):** 44%
- **HIV incidence per 1,000, women aged 15+ years (2020):** 1.32

### Secondary Prevention

- **National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** No
- **Primary screening test used (2021):** -
- **Target age range of programme (2021):** -
- **Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** No
- **Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** No

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- **National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** No

#### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- **Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:** Yes
- **Pathology services (laboratories):** Yes
- **Cancer surgery:** Yes
- **Chemotherapy:** Yes
- **Radiotherapy:** Yes

#### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- **In primary health care facilities:** No
- **In community or home-based care:** No

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**ND = data not available**

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 9
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2018
Primary target cohort: 9-13 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 21-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>Ever screened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
ARGENTINA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 16.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2011
Primary target cohort: 11 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: ND
Pathology services (laboratories): ND
Cancer surgery: ND
Chemotherapy: ND
Radiotherapy: ND

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
ARMENIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 11.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 7.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.8%
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2017
- Primary target cohort: 14 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2005): 68%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.08

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 3
Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 1

Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): 6
- Surgeons (2014): 1144
- Radiologists (2019): 306
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 8

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 7.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.36
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>final dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2007
- Primary target cohort: 12-13 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 11%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-74 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- Screened in last 5 years
- Ever screened

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 1

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):

- Radiation oncologists (2019): 11
- Medical physicists (2019): 36
- Surgeons (2019): 223
- Radiologists (2019): 102
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 20

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
AUSTRIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 8.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 210
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage:

Coverage by age 15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2014
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 22%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 20+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screened in last 5 years</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time before ages 9 to 14

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
AZERBAIJAN

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 8.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 280
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:
- no data
Coverage by age 15:
- no data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): <1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
BAHAMAS
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 19.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 0.21
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage:
- First dose: 33%
- Final dose: 23%
Coverage by age 15:
- First dose: 1%
- Final dose: 4%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2015
Primary target cohort: 9-10 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.25

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 9mg

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**BAHRAIN**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 3.5
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 3.9
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 12
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage: No data
- Coverage by age 15: No data

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage: No data
- Coverage by age 15: No data

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 5%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 30+ years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019)**

- Number of women screened in last 5 years: 27%
- Ever screened: 33%

**2 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): 286
- Surgeons (2012): 1918
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 48

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021**

**ND** = data not available

**Programme coverage**: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

**Coverage by age 15**: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
BANGLADESH
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.2
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.6
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.2%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 5,100
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.6
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

- no data

Coverage by age 15:

- no data

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 15%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes

Primary screening test used (2021): VIA

Target age range of programme (2021): 30-60 years

Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No

Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**Morbidity and Mortality**

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): **26.3**
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): **15.2**
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): **1.4%**
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): **28**
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): **0.67**
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, **1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2013
- Primary target cohort: 10-11 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): **2%**
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017): **31%**
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

**Secondary Prevention**

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of women aged 30-49 years</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
BELARUS
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 16.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.43
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage:
Coverage by age 15:
First dose
Final dose
% of target population
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
no data
no data
HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 18+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 9%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.09

Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

ND = data not available

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
## BELGIUM

### CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

**Morbidity and Mortality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Primary Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme coverage *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15 t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of target population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** Yes

### Secondary Prevention

- **HPV vaccination programme (2020):**
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2011
  - Primary target cohort: 12-14 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 19%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex: ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**

- % of women aged 30 - 49 years screened in last 5 years: 82%
- % of women aged 40 - 49 years ever screened: 85%

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- **National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):** 11
**Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):** 4

**Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): 20
- Medical physicists (2019): 27
- Surgeons (2012): 697
- Radiologists (2019): 186
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 38

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Belize
Cervical Cancer Profile

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 17
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 19.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 28
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.74
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2016
Primary target cohort: 9-14 years
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.66

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 18-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No
Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**Morbidity and Mortality**

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 9.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 15.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 670
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.66
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011-2012): 40%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.31

**Secondary Prevention**

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (2014): 101
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 1

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
BHUTAN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 30
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their first HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2009
Primary target cohort: 12 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.07

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

4 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 34.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 36.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First dose</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final dose</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2017
Primary target cohort: 10 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 5%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2003): 28%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): Cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>% of women aged 30-49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: DK
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
DK = don’t know

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.49
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 28%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

2 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):  
Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): 12
Surgeons (2013): 191
Radiologists (2019): 131
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 19

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
BOTSWANA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage by age 15</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage by age 15 †</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage by age 15 †</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage *</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary screening test used (2021)</td>
<td>HPV test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target age range of programme (2021)</td>
<td>depends on method and HIV status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment and Supportive Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In primary health care facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In community or home-based care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation oncologists (2019)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical physicists (2019)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons (2014)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiologists (2019)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear medicine physicians (2019)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017)</td>
<td>6mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 16.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 12.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 9,500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: 83%
Coverage by age 15: 66% first dose, 35% final dose

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): Cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Secondary Prevention

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: DK
Pathology services (laboratories): DK
Cancer surgery: DK
Chemotherapy: DK
Radiotherapy: DK

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 10%
Condom use at last high-risk sex: ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 9mg

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 25.7
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 20.8
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.1%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 18
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.26
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): 88%
  - Programme coverage:
    - First dose: 82%
    - Final dose: 88%
  - Coverage by age 15:
    - 82%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2012
  - Primary target cohort: 13 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): Cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 20-65 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- Screening for cervical cancer (2019): 32%
  - Screened in last 5 years:
    - Ever screened: 70%

3 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

- Ever screened by age group:
  - 30-49 years: 70%
  - 50-64 years: 70%

Tertiary Prevention

- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

- Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2020): 20
- Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2020): 0

- Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):
  - Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
  - Medical physicists (2019): 33
  - Surgeons (-): ND
  - Radiologists (2019): ND
  - Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

**Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
BULGARIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 28.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 420
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2017
Primary target cohort: 12-13 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 30%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

6 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
BURKINA FASO
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.74
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 6%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2010): 68%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.08

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes

Primary screening test used (2021): VIA

Target age range of programme (2021): 25-48 years

Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes

Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 26.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 49.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 5.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.71
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:

Coverage by age 15:

No data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2010): 32%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.14

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): No
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
CABO VERDE
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage: no data
- Coverage by age 15: no data

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2021
- Primary target cohort: ND

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 5%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** No

**Primary screening test used (2021):** -

**Target age range of programme (2021):** -

**Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes

**Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- Screened in last 5 years: 42%
- Ever screened: 53%

**4 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

Treatment and Supportive Care

**National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** No

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 730
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage: No data
Coverage by age 15: No data
- first dose
- final dose

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014): 67%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.05

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 20.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 33.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage:
- 0%
Coverage by age 15:
- no data

More than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their first HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2020
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018): 52%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1.06

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years:
- 0%
Ever screened:
- 0%

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 0

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 7.5
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.5
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 580
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.45
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose
- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2009
  - Primary target cohort: 12 years

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-69 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: Yes
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

- Programme coverage*: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
- Coverage by age 15 †: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 12.2
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 21.8
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.5%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 230
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.75
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

**Primary Prevention**

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Secondary Prevention**

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
CHAD

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 20.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 630
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.73
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014-2015): 36%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.4

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): No
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): 7 986 000
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): 69 800

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
CHILE
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 780
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2014
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 26%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015-2016): 39%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.13

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
CHINA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 51,600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

HPV vaccination programme (2020): HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 35-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
COLOMBIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 3 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2012
Primary target cohort: 9-17 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015): 71%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
### Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 38.8
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 56
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 6.1%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 100
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.65
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

### Primary Prevention

- **HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**
  - Programme coverage: no data
  - Coverage by age 15: no data

**HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

- **HPV vaccination programme (2020):**
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme: -
  - Year of introduction: -
  - Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 11%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012): 48%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.01

### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

#### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: No

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**ND = data not available**

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15% of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
CONGO
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 12.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 22.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme:
- Year of introduction:
- Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011-2012): 48%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3.93

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021):
Target age range of programme (2021):
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
COOK ISLANDS
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2011
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 20%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 21-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

4 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
COSTA RICA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: 77%
Coverage by age 15: Yes

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 10 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex: ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.37

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 77%
Ever screened: 78%

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: Yes

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
CÔTE D’IVOIRE
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 31.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.69
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011-2012): 50%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.45

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): No
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
**CROATIA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**
- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 15.8
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 10.1
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.0%
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.45
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**
- **HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**
  - Programme coverage: no data
  - Coverage by age 15: no data

  [*HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available.*]

**Secondary Prevention**
- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Treatment and Supportive Care**
- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**
- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**Total Population, Female (2019): 2,140,000**

**Total Deaths, Female (2019): 26,600**

---

*ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
CUBA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 20.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 670
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage*
Coverage by age 15†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2019): 79%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.18

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## CYPRUS
### CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

#### Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 7.6
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 5.6
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 18
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.72
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

#### Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2016
- Primary target cohort: 12-13 years

**Related risk factors:**
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 22%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

#### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

- Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

#### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): DK
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

- Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 15
- Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 4

- Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):
  - Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
  - Medical physicists (2019): 124
  - Surgeons (2012): 292
  - Radiologists (2019): 320
  - Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 14

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

- Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 62mg

#### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use**

---

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
CZECHIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 9.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 350
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: no data
Coverage by age 15: no data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2012
Primary target cohort: 13 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 24%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 15+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 80%
Ever screened: 97%

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
** Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
DEVELOPMENT PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 700
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage:
Coverage by age 15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: <1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): ND
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Secondary Prevention
Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use
VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Cervical Cancer Profile

### Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 17.3
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 31.9
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.7%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 4,800
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.71
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

### Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme: -
  - Year of introduction: -
  - Primary target cohort: -
  - Related risk factors:
    - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3%
    - Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013-2014): 27%
    - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.29

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): No data

### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
DENMARK
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 150
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.36
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: 70%
Coverage by age 15+: 75%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2007
Primary target cohort: 12-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 23-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 85%
Ever screened: 95%

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): **13.4**
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): **15.3**
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): **1.8%**
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): **40**
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): **0.7**
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): **No**

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: **No**
Scale of vaccination programme: **-**
Year of introduction: **-**
Primary target cohort: **-**

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): **ND**
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): **ND**
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): **0.13**

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): **No**
Primary screening test used (2021): **-**
Target age range of programme (2021): **-**
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): **No**
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): **No**

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screened in last 5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): **No**

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: **No**
Pathology services (laboratories): **Yes**
Cancer surgery: **Yes**
Chemotherapy: **No**
Radiotherapy: **No**

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: **No**
In community or home-based care: **No**

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): **ND**
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): **ND**

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
DOMINICA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage*
Coverage by age 15 †
% of target population
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 11-12 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years
Ever screened
% of women aged 30 - 49 years
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
74% 85%

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 17.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 560
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.66
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage
Coverage by age 15:
First dose final dose
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Fewer than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2017
Primary target cohort: 9-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013): 63%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.41

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
ECUADOR
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

- Programme coverage: 30%
- Coverage by age 15+: 75%
- Coverage by first dose: 36%
- Coverage by final dose: 75%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2014
- Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.1

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes

- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology (HPV test from 30 years)
- Target age range of programme (2021): 21-65 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- Ever screened: 75%
- Screened in last 5 years: 55%
- % of women aged 30 - 49 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
EGYPT
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 620
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:
Related risk factors:
  Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): <1%
  Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
  HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021):
Target age range of programme (2021):
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): ND
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): ND

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: ND
  Pathology services (laboratories): ND
  Cancer surgery: ND
  Chemotherapy: ND
  Radiotherapy: ND

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  In primary health care facilities: ND
  In community or home-based care: ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
EL SALVADOR
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 15.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 13.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 450
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of target population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First dose</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2020
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.15

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2020): 9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2020): 2

Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):
Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): 11
Surgeons (2009): 1183
Radiologists (2019): 62
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 2

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 19.8
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 32.8
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.6%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 56
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.59
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
  - Programme coverage:
    - No data
  - Coverage by age 15:
    - No data

  **HPV vaccination programme (2020):**
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme: -
  - Year of introduction: -
  - Primary target cohort: -

  **Related risk factors:**
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

  **HPV vaccination programme is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

  **Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
  - Pathology services (laboratories): No
  - Cancer surgery: No
  - Chemotherapy: No
  - Radiotherapy: No

  **Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: No

  **Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):** ND
  **Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):** ND
  **Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):**
  - Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
  - Medical physicists (2019): ND
  - Surgeons (-): ND
  - Radiologists (2019): 3
  - Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 0
  **Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):** 0mg

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

*ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
ERITREA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.73
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage*

Coverage by age 15†

\[\text{no data}\]

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): <1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.11

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
ESTONIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 28.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 68
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.32
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>First dose</th>
<th>Final dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2018
Primary target cohort: 12-14 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.13

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-55 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>Ever screened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**ESWATINI**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 57.8
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 84.6
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 8.6%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 210
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.63
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): 
  - No data
  - Coverage by age 15:
  - First dose
  - Final dose

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
- Target age range of programme (2021): 18-65 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

*T Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
ETHIOPIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 21.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 5 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: 76%
Coverage by age 15 t: 84%
First dose: 84%
Final dose: 76%
% of target population

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2018
Primary target cohort: 14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2016): 44%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.21

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

% of women aged 30 - 49 years

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): 56 010 000
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): 288 000

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
FIJI
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

- Programme coverage
- Coverage by age 15 t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>final dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2013
- Primary target cohort: 8-13 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 11%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.2

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-70 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>Ever screened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</td>
<td>% of women aged 45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

**Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
FINLAND
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 62
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.36
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:

- no data

Coverage by age 15:

- no data

HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2013
- Primary target cohort: 10-12 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 15%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):

Yes

Primary screening test used (2021):

- cytology

Target age range of programme (2021):

- 30-65 years

Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):

Yes

Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):

Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years:

- 90%

Ever screened:

- 95%

9 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):

Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:

Yes

Pathology services (laboratories):

Yes

Cancer surgery:

Yes

Chemotherapy:

Yes

Radiotherapy:

Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities:

Yes

In community or home-based care:

Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15

70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age

90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
FRANCE

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.43
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

Coverage by age 15 †

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2006
Primary target cohort: 11-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 26%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology (HPV test from 30 years)
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
GABON

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 21.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 30.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 96
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage: no data
Coverage by age 15: no data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012): 64%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.92

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
GAMBIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 23.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 42.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 140
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.7
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 9-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013): 57%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1.54

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
GEORGIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 190
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
- Programme coverage: 22%
- Coverage by age 15: no data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2019
- Primary target cohort: 10-12 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.12

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
GERMANY
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 7.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: 53%
Coverage by age 15: 43%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2007
Primary target cohort: 9-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology (HPV test from 35 years)
Target age range of programme (2021): 20-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 83%
Ever screened: 93%

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
GHANA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 27.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15 t</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>initial dose</td>
<td>final dose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): <1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014): 26%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1.14

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**GREECE**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 13.1
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 8.1
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.8%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 240
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.4
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

### Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage: No data
- Coverage by age 15: No data

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2009
- Primary target cohort: 11-12 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 27%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

**HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available**

### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): Cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): While sexually active
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**

- Ever screened: 93%
- Screened in last 5 years: 39%

**9 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021**
GRENADA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 10
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2019
- Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- Screened in last 5 years: 72%
- Ever screened: 87%

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (-): ND
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
GUATEMALA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 171
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 20.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 810
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
- Programme coverage: %
- Coverage by age 15: %
- First dose: %
- Final dose: %

2 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2018
- Primary target cohort: 10-14 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014-2015): 41%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): Cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-55 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
- Ever screened: %
- Screened in last 5 years: %

5 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 4

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (2014): 123
- Radiologists (2019): 72
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 2

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
## Guinean Cervical Cancer Profile

**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 30.5
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 50.1
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 5.5%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,500
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.71
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**HPV Vaccination Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme (2020): No
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-65 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No
- Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND
- Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021): Yes
- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (-): ND
- Radiologists (2019): 0
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021): No
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

- Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 0mg

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
**GUINEA-BISSAU**  
**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):** 23.8
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):** 39.6
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** 4.4%
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** 150
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** 0.72
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** No

### Primary Prevention

- **HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):** No data
  - Coverage by age 15:
  - **no data**
  - **no data**
  - **no data**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- **HPV included in national vaccination programme:** No
- **Scale of vaccination programme:** -
- **Year of introduction:** -
- **Primary target cohort:** -

#### Related risk factors:

- **Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):** 1%
- **Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):** ND
- **HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):** 1.4

### Secondary Prevention

- **National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** No
- **Primary screening test used (2021):** -
- **Target age range of programme (2021):** -
- **Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** No
- **Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** ND

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- **National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** No

#### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- **Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:** ND
- **Pathology services (laboratories):** ND
- **Cancer surgery:** ND
- **Chemotherapy:** ND
- **Radiotherapy:** ND

#### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- **In primary health care facilities:** ND
- **In community or home-based care:** ND

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**
GUYANA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 31
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 29.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 91
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15 t</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2017
Primary target cohort: 9-16 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2009): 63%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.55

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screened in last 5 years</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 9

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients): 13
- Radiation oncologists (2019):
- Medical physicists (2019):
- Surgeons (2014):
- Radiologists (2019):
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 1mg

Primary target cohort: 9-16 years

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## HAITI

### CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

#### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020)</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
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<td>HPV vaccination programme (2020)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HPV included in national vaccination programme</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale of vaccination programme</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of introduction</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary target cohort</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related risk factors:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012)</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020)</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Secondary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary screening test used (2021)</td>
<td>HPV test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target age range of programme (2021)</td>
<td>40-80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021)</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Treatment and Supportive Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In primary health care facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In community or home-based care</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**Notes:**
- ND = data not available
- DK = don’t know
- *Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
- † Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

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**World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021**
### HONDURAS

#### CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

**Morbidity and Mortality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Primary Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme coverage</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of target population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: **Yes**
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2016
- Primary target cohort: 11 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017): 85%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.04

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**

- Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, **5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**

- 6 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

**Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (2019): 447
- Radiologists (2019): 83
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 1

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

*Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
HUNGARY
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 24.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 17.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 470
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.39
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:
- no data
Coverage by age 15:
- first dose: 77%
- final dose: 77%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2014
- Primary target cohort: 12 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 24%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
- Screened in last 5 years: 84%
- Ever screened: 83%

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 2

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): 12
- Medical physicists (2019): 14
- Surgeons (2011): 453
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 16

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
ICELAND
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme coverage</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15 ±</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 23-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 23-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
<th>Ever screened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 45 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage by age 15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

Programme coverage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage by age 15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 12%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015-2016): 40%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories): Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy: Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In primary health care facilities: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In community or home-based care: Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = data not available
VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
INDONESIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 27
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 24.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 19 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

Coverage by age 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: Subnational
Year of introduction: 2018
Primary target cohort: 11 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 4%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.1

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years

% of women aged 30-49 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
IRAQ

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 1.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence

Coverage by age 15:
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence

HPV vaccination programme is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): DK
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): DK

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
DK = don’t know

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
IRELAND
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.31
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2010
Primary target cohort: 12 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: ND
In community or home-based care: ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
ISRAEL
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.6
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 4.9
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 130
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.49
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): 61% first dose, 52% final dose
- Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 30-54 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: Yes
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

**HPV Vaccination Programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2010
- Primary target cohort: 13 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 13%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 242mg

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**ND** = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

**World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021**
ITALY

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.32
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:
- First dose: 45%
- Final dose: 63%
Coverage by age 15 t
- First dose: 62%
- Final dose: 68%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2009
Primary target cohort: 11 years
Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 17%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology (HPV test from 30 years)
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years
- Ever screened: 92%
- % of women aged 30 - 49 years
  - 0%: 0
  - 20%: 0
  - 40%: 0
  - 60%: 0
  - 80%: 0
  - 100%: 0

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**JAMAICA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 25.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 21.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 360
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.64
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

### Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Element</th>
<th>Indicators 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
<td>Programme coverage: 90% of target population, Coverage by age 15: 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme (2020)</td>
<td>HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes, Scale of vaccination programme: National, Year of introduction: 2017, Primary target cohort: 11-12 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

### Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 20-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

### Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021)

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021)

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

### Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- 7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

### Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2020): 7
### Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2020): 3

### Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):

- Radiation oncologists (2019): 5
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (2014): 249
- Radiologists (2019): 82
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 7

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021)

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
JAPAN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 3,800
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.33
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2011
Primary target cohort: 13 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 8%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
6 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 20+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.3
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.9
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 64
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.62
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): No data
- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme: -
  - Year of introduction: -
  - Primary target cohort: -

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): DK

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 4mg**
# KAZAKHSTAN

## CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary Prevention

#### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

#### Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.16

### Secondary Prevention

#### National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):

- Yes

#### Primary screening test used (2021):

- Cytology

#### Target age range of programme (2021):

- 30-70 years

#### Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):

- Yes

#### Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):

- Yes

### Treatment and Supportive Care

#### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):

- Yes

#### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

#### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: DK

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

#### 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15

#### 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age

#### 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

---

*ND = data not available  
DK = don’t know  
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)  
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14  
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 19.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 31.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 3,400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.61%
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

### Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>first dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>final dose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose](image)

### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 10 years

#### Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014): 44%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1.4

### Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

![1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years](image)

### Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>Ever screened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 3
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 1

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): 1
- Surgeons (2014): 66
- Radiologists (2019): 63
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 1

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 0mg

## WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
KIRIBATI
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 30
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage *

Coverage by age 15 t

% of target population
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
no data
no data
first dose final dose
HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):
cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):
25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Ever screened

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%
% of women aged 30 - 49 years
18%
15%

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 3.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 32
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
KYRGYZSTAN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage: No data
- Coverage by age 15: No data

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012): 67%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.09

**Secondary Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary screening test used (2021):</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target age range of programme (2021):</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy:</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In primary health care facilities:</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In community or home-based care:</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):** <1mg
LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 12
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 190
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:

Coverage by age 15:

7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their first HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2020
Primary target cohort: 10-14 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 10%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.13

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Ever screened

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotheray: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018): 1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018): 0

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):

Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): ND
Surgeons (2014): 84
Radiologists (2019): ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
LATVIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 26.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage:
- First dose: 67%
- Final dose: 57%
Coverage by age 15 t
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% % of target population
Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2010
- Primary target cohort: 12 years
Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 20%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes
Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## LEBANON
### CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

#### Morbidity and Mortality
- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 3.7
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 3.4
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.4%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 130
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.59
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

#### Primary Prevention
- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme:
  - Year of introduction:
  - Primary target cohort:
- Related risk factors:
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 29%
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex: ND
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

#### Secondary Prevention
- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 21-65 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

#### Treatment and Supportive Care
- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: No
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: No

#### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

---

**ND** = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## LESOTHO

### CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

#### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019):</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage by age 15 †</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Secondary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary screening test used (2021):</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target age range of programme (2021):</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Treatment and Supportive Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories):</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery:</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy:</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy:</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In primary health care facilities:</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In community or home-based care:</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
LIBERIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 26.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 40.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 4.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 470
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.71
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013): 29%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.51

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: DK
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
DK = don’t know
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 7.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 7.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.59
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

## Primary Prevention

### HPV vaccination programme

- **Programme coverage**: No data
- **Coverage by age 15**: No data

### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

- HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

## Secondary Prevention

### National screening programme

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

## Treatment and Supportive Care

### National guidelines on cervical cancer management

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

## WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

---

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
LITHUANIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 28.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 220
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.47
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 3 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2016
Primary target cohort: 11 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-58 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Secondary Prevention

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
LUXEMBOURG
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 7.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 5.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 10
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.42
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage:
- no data
- Coverage by age 15 f:
  - 0%: 0%
  - 20%: 0%
  - 40%: 43%
  - 60%: 0%
  - 80%: 63%
  - 100%: 0%

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2008
- Primary target cohort: 9-13 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 19%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): 305,000
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): 2,100

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
MADAGASCAR
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 27.1
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 41.2
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 4.6%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 3,000
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.65
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
  - Programme coverage *
  - Coverage by age 15 †
  - % of target population
  - no data
  - no data
  - 0%

HPV vaccination programme is not included in the national vaccination schedule

- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme:
  - Year of introduction:
  - Primary target cohort:

- Related risk factors:
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 12%
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008-2009): 9%
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.31

Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-49 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): No
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: No
  - Radiotherapy: No

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
MALAWI
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 42.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 67.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 7.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.7
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):
Programme coverage:
Coverage by age 15:
First dose: 77%
Final dose: 77%
No data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015-2016): 62%
HIV incidence per 1,000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2.54

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019):
Screened in last 5 years:
Ever screened:
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% % of women aged 30-49 years
11% 15%

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Malaysia
Cervical Cancer Profile

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage by age 15+ (2020)</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV included in national vaccination programme:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale of vaccination programme:</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of introduction:</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary target cohort:</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary screening test used (2021)</td>
<td>Cytology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target age range of programme (2021):</td>
<td>30-65 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to secondary and tertiary care (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment and Supportive Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories):</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Programme coverage *                                                                 | % of national target population |
| Coverage by age 15+                                                                 | 84%                            |

| Related risk factors:                                                                 | Value       |
| Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):                              | 1%          |
| Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):                                              | ND          |
| HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):                               | 0.06        |

| Screening for cervical cancer (2019)                                             | Value       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ever screened                                                                         | 47%         |
| In last 5 years                                                                        | 54%         |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In primary health care facilities:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In community or home-based care:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
MALDIVES
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 23.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 24.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 22
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 10 years
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 15-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
**Mali**

**Cervical Cancer Profile**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 19.1
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 36.4
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 4.2%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,700
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.73
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
  - Programme coverage:
  - Coverage by age 15:
  - HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme:
  - Year of introduction:
  - Primary target cohort:

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018): 27%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.33

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

*ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**MALTA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 3.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 4
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.38
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2013
Primary target cohort: 12 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 19%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

**Secondary Prevention**

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-35 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**ND = data not available**

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

**World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021**
# MARSHALL ISLANDS
## CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

### Morbidity and Mortality
- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

### Primary Prevention
- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme:
    - Year of introduction: 2009
    - Primary target cohort: 11 years

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

### Secondary Prevention
- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021):
  - Target age range of programme (2021): 40-75 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

### Treatment and Supportive Care
- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
  - Pathology services (laboratories): No
  - Cancer surgery: No
  - Chemotherapy: No
  - Radiotherapy: No

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: Yes
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

---

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
MAURITANIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 28.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 330
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2021
Primary target cohort: ND

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: DK

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
## MAURITIUS

### CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

#### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV included in national vaccination programme</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale of vaccination programme</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of introduction</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary target cohort</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related risk factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last high-risk sex (-)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020)</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Secondary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary screening test used (2021)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target age range of programme (2021)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary care level (2021)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Treatment and Supportive Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021)

| In primary health care facilities                                         | No    |
| In community or home-based care                                          | No    |

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**ND = data not available**

**Programme coverage**: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

**Coverage by age 15**: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
MEXICO
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 12.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 4,800
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.46
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage

Coverage by age 15 t

% of target population
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2012
Primary target cohort: 9-11 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.07

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology (HPV test from 34 years)
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: ND
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

TD = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 8
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

Coverage by age 15

% of target population

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

37% 97%

3 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2010
Primary target cohort: 10 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-45 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years

% screened

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

11% 12%

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): No
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): ND
Surgeons (-): ND
Radiologists (2019): ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
MONACO
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2006
Primary target cohort: 11 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 21-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
MONGOLIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 20.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 19.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:
- no data

Coverage by age 15:
- no data

% of target population
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
MONTENEGRO
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 35.6
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 26.2
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.7%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 20
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.48
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: –
- Year of introduction: –
- Primary target cohort: –

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 33%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (–): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.01

Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
- Target age range of programme (2021): 30-64 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): DK

- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

---

ND = data not available
DK = don't know

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
MOROCCO CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.01

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

| Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: | Yes |
| Pathology services (laboratories): | Yes |
| Cancer surgery: | Yes |
| Chemotherapy: | Yes |
| Radiotherapy: | Yes |

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):

| Radiation oncologists (2019): | ND |
| Medical physicists (2019): | 9 |
| Surgeons (2011): | 480 |
| Radiologists (2019): | 135 |
| Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): | 12 |

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

| In primary health care facilities: | Yes |
| In community or home-based care: | Yes |

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
MOZAMBIQUE
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 33.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 50.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 5.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 3,300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011): 37%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7.4

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 15-54 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020): <1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020): 0
Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
Radiation oncologists (2019): 1
Medical physicists (2019): 1
Surgeons (2013): 73
Radiologists (2019): 2
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 0
Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
# MYANMAR
## CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

### Morbidity and Mortality
- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 25.3
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 22.6
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.3%
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.63
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

### Primary Prevention
- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):
  - Programme coverage: 99%
  - Coverage by age 15:
    - first dose: no data
    - final dose: 99% of target population
- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2020
  - Primary target cohort: 9 years
  - Related risk factors:
    - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 20%
    - Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
    - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- 9 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their first HPV vaccination dose

### Secondary Prevention
- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
- Target age range of programme (2021): ND
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clear instruction on how to refer women from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes
- Screening for cervical cancer (2019):
  - Screened in last 5 years: 3%
  - Ever screened: 4%
- Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

### Treatment and Supportive Care
- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: No
- Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 3
- Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 1

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

---

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
NAMIBIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 28.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 37.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013): 70%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 5

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021):
Target age range of programme (2021):
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30-49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients (2020):
Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): 27
Surgeons (2013): 377
Radiologists (2019): ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 18

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of girls fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by the age of 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
NAURU

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 50%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: DK

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
NEPAL

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 16.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

PRIMARY PREVENTION

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.02

SECONDARY PREVENTION

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening in last 5 years</th>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

TREATMENT AND SUPPORTIVE CARE

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO CERVICAL CANCER ELIMINATION STRATEGY TARGETS FOR 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15 †: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
NETHERLANDS
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 270
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.33
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

Coverage by age 15 t

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% % of target population

63% 63%

61% 52%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2010
Primary target cohort: 12 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years

% of women aged 30 - 49 years

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 3

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
NEW ZEALAND
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 7.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 61
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.47
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>final dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2009
Primary target cohort: 11 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

 Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years: 37%
Ever screened: 37%

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 1

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): ND
Surgeons (2015): 238
Radiologists (2019): 133
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 7

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
NICARAGUA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 21.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 21.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 370
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2001): 14%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.08

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-100 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**NIGER**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020)</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary Prevention

#### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

- Programme coverage: no data
- Coverage by age 15: no data

**HPV vaccination programme is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

#### Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012): 54%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.06

### Secondary Prevention

#### National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):

- No

#### Primary screening test used (2021):

- -

#### Target age range of programme (2021):

- -

#### Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):

- No

#### Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):

- No

### Treatment and Supportive Care

#### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):

- No

#### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

#### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**ND** = data not available

**Programme coverage**: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

**Coverage by age 15**: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## Primary Prevention

### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

### HPV vaccination programme (2020)

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

### Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): <1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018): 46%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.66

### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): DK

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021)

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- * Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
- † Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.**
## Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

## Primary Prevention

### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available**

### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2019
- Primary target cohort: 12 years

### Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

## Secondary Prevention

### National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):

- Yes

### Primary screening test used (2021):

- Cytology

### Target age range of programme (2021):

- While sexually active

### Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):

- No

### Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):

- Yes

## Treatment and Supportive Care

### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):

- Yes

### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

### Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients (-)):

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (-): ND
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

### Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):

- ND

### Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):

- ND

### Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):

- 3mg

## WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**ND = data not available**

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**NORTH MACEDONIA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 10.9

Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 7.5

Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.8%

Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 68

Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.55

Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

### Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of target population</td>
<td>first dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 3 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2009
- Primary target cohort: 12 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1,000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

### Secondary Prevention

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** Yes

**Primary screening test used (2021):** Cytology

**Target age range of programme (2021):** 24-60 years

**Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes

**Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** Yes

### Treatment and Supportive Care

**National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021):** 5

**Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021):** 1

**Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): 23
- Surgeons (2011): 977
- Radiologists (2019): 295
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 22

**Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):** 1mg

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

*ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
NORWAY

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 12
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 120
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.24
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

Coverage by age 15

% of target population

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2009
Primary target cohort: 12 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 15%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years

% of women aged 30 - 49 years

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 12
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 2

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
OMAN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage *</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): <1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** No
**Primary screening test used (2021):** -
**Target age range of programme (2021):** -
**Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** No
**Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** No

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**

- Screened in last 5 years: 0%
- Ever screened: 0%

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

**National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** No

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
# Pakistan Cervical Cancer Profile

## Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule.

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

| HPV included in national vaccination programme | No |
| Scale of vaccination programme                 | -   |
| Year of introduction                            | -   |
| Primary target cohort                           | -   |

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.07

## Secondary Prevention

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** No

**Primary screening test used (2021):** -

**Target age range of programme (2021):** -

**Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** No

**Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** No

## Treatment and Supportive Care

**National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** No

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

## WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):** <1mg

---

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
### Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

### Primary Prevention

- **HPV vaccination programme (2020):**
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2008
  - Primary target cohort: ND

- **Related risk factors:**
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 8%
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

- **HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**

- **Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**
  - 8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 21-64 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

- **Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
  - Pathology services (laboratories): No
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: No
  - Radiotherapy: No

- **Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**
  - In primary health care facilities: Yes
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

- **Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):** ND
- **Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):** ND

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

---

ND = data not available

**Programme coverage:** % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

**Coverage by age 15:** % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

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World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
# Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2020 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage:
  - First dose: 44% of target population
  - Final dose: 57% of target population
- Coverage by age 15:
  - 100% of girls received their final HPV vaccination dose

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2008
- Primary target cohort: 10 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex: ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.34

## Secondary Prevention

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** Yes

**Primary screening test used (2021):** Cytology

**Target age range of programme (2021):** 20-64 years

**Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes

**Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** Yes

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**

- Ever screened: 77% of women aged 30-49 years screened in last 5 years
- Ever screened: 82% of women aged 40-49 years screened in last 5 years

**7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

## Treatment and Supportive Care

**National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):** 10

**Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):** 3

**Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): 18
- Surgeons (2014): 513
- Radiologists (2019): 199
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 6

**Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):** 4mg

---

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

---

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 24.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 29.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 660
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -
Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 25%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018): 28%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.69

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2016): 1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2016): 1

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**PARAGUAY**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 33.5
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 34.1
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.3%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 520
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.55
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):
  - Programme coverage:
    - First dose: 37%
    - Final dose: 50%
  - Coverage by age 15:
    - 61%
- HPV Vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2013
  - Primary target cohort: 10 years

- Related risk factors:
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 4%
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.15

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): reproductive age
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: No

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Notes:**

- ND = data not available
- *Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
- † Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

*See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.*

**World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021**
PERU
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 25.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 22.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st dose</td>
<td>final dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2015
Primary target cohort: 10 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2000): 18%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.07

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
PHILIPPINES
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 3 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):
Programme coverage: 2.3%
Coverage by age 15: 1.6%

Fewer than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: Subnational
Year of introduction: 2016
Primary target cohort: 9-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008): 11%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-55 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 1%
Ever screened: 1%

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**Poland**

**Cervical Cancer Profile**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>1 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Primary Prevention**

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV vaccination programme (2020)**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 19%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

**Secondary Prevention**

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** Yes

- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-59 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): DK
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):** 8

**Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):** 1

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

**National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** DK

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

| Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level | Yes                      |
| Pathology services (laboratories)                   | Yes                      |
| Cancer surgery                                     | Yes                      |
| Chemotherapy                                       | Yes                      |
| Radiotherapy                                       | Yes                      |

**Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): 25
- Medical physicists (2019): 11
- Surgeons (2014): 321
- Radiologists (2019): 136
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 10

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

*ND = data not available  DK = don’t know

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 16.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 330
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
- Programme coverage:
  - first dose: 78%
  - final dose: 93%
- Coverage by age 15:
  - final dose: 85%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2008
- Primary target cohort: 10 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 15%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
- Screened in last 5 years:
  - Ever screened: 88%

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 3

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
- Radiation oncologists (2019): 15
- Medical physicists (2019): 23
- Surgeons (2013): 989
- Radiologists (2019): 212
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 14

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 3.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 4.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 13
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.48
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: No data
Coverage by age 15: No data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2020
Primary target cohort: 9-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): No data
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): Cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 21-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years:
Ever screened:

4 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 12.6
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 8.1
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** 0.8%
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** 1,100
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** 0.32
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** Yes

### Primary Prevention

#### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- **HPV included in national vaccination programme:** Yes
- **Scale of vaccination programme:** National
- **Year of introduction:** 2016
- **Primary target cohort:** 12 years

#### Related risk factors:

- **Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 6%
- **Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):** ND
- **HIV incidence per 1,000, women aged 15+ years (2020):** ND

### Secondary Prevention

#### National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):**

- Yes

#### Primary screening test used (2021):**

- Cytology

#### Target age range of programme (2021):** 20+ years

#### Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):**

- No

#### Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):**

- No

### Treatment and Supportive Care

#### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):**

- Yes

#### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- **Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:** Yes
- **Pathology services (laboratories):** Yes
- **Cancer surgery:** Yes
- **Chemotherapy:** Yes
- **Radiotherapy:** Yes

#### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**ND = data not available**

**Programme coverage:** % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

**Coverage by age 15 t:** % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Primary Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme coverage</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of target population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First dose</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Prevention**

| National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021)         | Yes    |
| Primary screening test used (2021)                                     | Cytology |
| Target age range of programme (2021)                                   | 25-61 years |
| Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021) | Yes |
| Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021) | Yes |

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019)**

| Ever screened                                                        |       |
| % of women aged 30 - 49 years screened in last 5 years               | 73%   |

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

| Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021)    |       |
| Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level                   | Yes    |
| Pathology services (laboratories)                                     | Yes    |
| Cancer surgery                                                        | Yes    |
| Chemotherapy                                                          | Yes    |
| Radiotherapy                                                          | Yes    |

| Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021) |       |
| In primary health care facilities                                     | Yes    |
| In community or home-based care                                       | No     |

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
ROMANIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 34.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 22.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1,000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancers Country Profiles, 2021
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 19.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 7,400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.49
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: No data
Coverage by age 15: No data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 13%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 18-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 85%
Ever screened: 93%

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 15
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**Morbidity and Mortality**

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 18.7
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 28.2
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.0%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 940
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.67
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

**Primary Prevention**

- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2011
  - Primary target cohort: 12 years

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
- Target age range of programme (2021): 30–49 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: Yes
  - In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014-2015): 55%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.68

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage:
  - 65% 66% 82%
- Coverage by age 15:
  - 84% 85%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019)**

- 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

**Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):**

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (2014): 39
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 0

**Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):** <1mg
## Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):** ND
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):** ND
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** ND
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** ND
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** ND
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** No

## Primary Prevention

### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available**

### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- **HPV included in national vaccination programme:** Yes
- **Scale of vaccination programme:** National
- **Year of introduction:** 2019
- **Primary target cohort:** 11 years

### Related risk factors:

- **Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):** ND
- **Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):** ND
- **HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):** ND

## Secondary Prevention

### National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):

- **Yes**

### Primary screening test used (2021): cytology

### Target age range of programme (2021): 16-69 years

### Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No

### Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

## Treatment and Supportive Care

### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):

- **Yes**

### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- **Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:** Yes
- **Pathology services (laboratories):** Yes
- **Cancer surgery:** Yes
- **Chemotherapy:** Yes
- **Radiotherapy:** No

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- **In primary health care facilities:** No
- **In community or home-based care:** Yes

### Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND

### Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-): ND

### Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):

- **Radiation oncologists (2019):** ND
- **Medical physicists (2019):** ND
- **Surgeons -:** ND
- **Radiologists (2019):** ND
- **Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):** ND

### Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 0mg

## WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SAINT LUCIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 21.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 16.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 12
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: 74%
Coverage by age 15: 7%
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 11-12 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex: ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 15-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 8
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2017
Primary target cohort: 11-12 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): while sexually active
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years ever screened</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):
Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):

Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):

| Radiation oncologists (2019) | ND |
| Medical physicists (2019) | ND |
| Surgeons (-) | ND |
| Radiologists (2019) | ND |
| Nuclear medicine physicians (2019) | ND |

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**SAMOA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 10.5
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 12.4
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.5%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 6
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.6
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

### Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
  - Programme coverage: no data
  - Coverage by age 15: no data

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 15%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
SAN MARINO
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 2 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2008
Primary target cohort: 11-14 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 26-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screened in last 5 years</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 16
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 9
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.77
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2021
Primary target cohort: ND

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008-2009): 57%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): No
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SENEGAL
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 22.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 36.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 4.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.68
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
- Programme coverage: 31%
- Coverage by age 15: 3%

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2018
- Primary target cohort: 9-13 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014): 69%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

Who Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SERBIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 27
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 18.7
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.9%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 640
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.53
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

- Programme coverage: no data
- Coverage by age 15 †: no data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 36%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes

- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 6
- Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 1

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SEYCHELLES
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 9
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage
- Coverage by age 15 t
  - first dose
  - final dose

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2014
Primary target cohort: 10 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 6%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021):
Target age range of programme (2021):
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: DK

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available  DK = don’t know
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SIERRA LEONE
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 12.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 21.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 260
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.73
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013): 12%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.94

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

| Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: | No |
| Pathology services (laboratories): | Yes |
| Cancer surgery: | Yes |
| Chemotherapy: | Yes |
| Radiotherapy: | No |

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

| In primary health care facilities: | No |
| In community or home-based care: | No |

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
SINGAPORE

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 85
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage: 
Coverage by age 15:
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

% of target population

First dose: 0%
Second dose: 0%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2010
Primary target cohort: 9-26 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 4%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 25+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years
Ever screened

% of women aged 30-49 years

6 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SLOVAKIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 24.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 16.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 270
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.41

Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 23%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 23+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): ND
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): ND

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: ND
Pathology services (laboratories): ND
Cancer surgery: ND
Chemotherapy: ND
Radiotherapy: ND

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: ND
In community or home-based care: ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SLOVENIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 60
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage*: 59%
Coverage by age 15 t: 40%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2009
Primary target cohort: 11 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 20-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 80%

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020): 8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020): 4
Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
Radiation oncologists (2019): 23
Medical physicists (2019): ND
Surgeons (2013): 632
Radiologists (2019): 199
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 28

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 19.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 25.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 41
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their first HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2019
- Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 20%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SOMALIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 25.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 880
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.77
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): No

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## South Africa

### Cervical Cancer Profile

#### Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 35.6
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 35.3
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 3.6%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 5,600
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.55
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

#### Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
  - Programme coverage (% of target population): [Graph]
  - Coverage by age 15 &:
    - First dose: 27%
    - Final dose: 61%
  - % of target population

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2014
  - Primary target cohort: 9 years

**Related risk factors:**
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 7%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 8.43

#### Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 30-59 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

- Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
  - Screened in last 5 years
  - Ever screened

  4 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

#### Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes

- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

- Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 10
- Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 2

- Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):
  - Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
  - Medical physicists (2019): 17
  - Surgeons (2014): 321
  - Radiologists (2019): 60
  - Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 6

- Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 13mg

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 18: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**SOUTH SUDAN**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

**Morbidity and Mortality**

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 12.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 20.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 760
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.74
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

**Primary Prevention**

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>No data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15†</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2.52

**Secondary Prevention**

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiation therapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SPAIN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 8.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 866
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.42
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage: 74%
Coverage by age 15+: 55%
Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2007
Primary target cohort: 12 years
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 22%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology (HPV test from 35 years)
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes
Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
Screened in last 5 years: 83%
Ever screened: 88%
8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes
Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes
Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 5

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
Radiation oncologists (2019): 26
Medical physicists (2019): 31
Surgeons (2014): 395
Radiologists (2019): 225
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030
90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**SRI LANKA**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

## Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 12.6
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 9.2
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.0%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 760
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.55
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

## Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020): 51% (by age 15), 70% (first dose final dose)
  - **5 in 10 girls** in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose
- HPV vaccination programme (2020):
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2017
  - Primary target cohort: 10-11 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (±): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

## Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 35-45 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**

- Ever screened
  - 24% screened in last 5 years
  - 27% screened ever
  - % of women aged 30-49 years: 30%, 50%, 40%, 20%, 10%, 0%

**2 in 10 women** have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

## Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: No
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

## WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SUDAN

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.6
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 8.7
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.0%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 770
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.67
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

If you are referring to the HPV vaccination programme:

- No data for Programme coverage
- No data for Coverage by age 15

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Secondary Prevention

- No national screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021)
- No primary screening test used (2021)
- No target age range of programme (2021)
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

- Yes for National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021)

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021)

- Yes for Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level
- Yes for Pathology services (laboratories)
- Yes for Cancer surgery
- Yes for Chemotherapy
- No for Radiation therapy

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15

70% of women are screened with a high-percentage test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age

90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SURINAME

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 26.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 23.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 48
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2013
Primary target cohort: 9-13 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.34

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

3 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
SWEDEN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 13
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 10.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 230
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.3
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
Programme coverage
Coverage by age 15 f

% of target population
0 20 40 60 80 100

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2010
Primary target cohort: 10-11 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 23-64/70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

9 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**SWITZERLAND**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 5.4
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 3.4
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** 0.3%
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** 110
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** 0.42
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** Yes

### Primary Prevention

- **HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**
  - Programme coverage: 67%
  - Coverage by age 15: 63%
- **HPV vaccination programme (2020):**
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2006
  - Primary target cohort: 11-14 years
- **Related risk factors:**
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 21%
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

- **Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

### Secondary Prevention

- **National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** Yes
- **Primary screening test used (2021):** cytology
- **Target age range of programme (2021):** 21-70 years
- **Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes
- **Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** Yes

- **Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**
  - Ever screened: 89%
  - Screened in last 5 years: 59%
- **8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

### Treatment and Supportive Care

- **National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** Yes
- **Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes
- **Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**
  - In primary health care facilities: Yes
  - In community or home-based care: Yes

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**ND = data not available**

**Programme coverage:** % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

**Coverage by age 15:** % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

**See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.**

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 190
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.64
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): <0.01

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):
Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):
cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):
30-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):
Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):
Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):
5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):
1

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):
Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:
Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):
Yes
Cancer surgery:
Yes
Chemotherapy:
No
Radiotherapy:
No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities:
Yes
In community or home-based care:
No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
TAJIKISTAN

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 6.8
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 8.2
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.8%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 110
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.59
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):

Programme coverage:

- Coverage by age 15:
  - no data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
- Primary screening test used (2021): -
- Target age range of programme (2021): -
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 25.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 16.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 5100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)
- Programme coverage: no data
- Coverage by age 15:
  - First dose: no data
  - Final dose: no data

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2017
- Primary target cohort: 11 years

Related risk factors:
- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 4%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017): 76%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.05

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): Cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)
- Screened in last 5 years
  - Ever screened: 57%

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
**TIMOR-LESTE**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 10
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** 14
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** 1.5%
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** 28
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** 0.6
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** Yes

### Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- **HPV included in national vaccination programme:** No
- **Scale of vaccination programme:** -
- **Year of introduction:** -
- **Primary target cohort:** -

**Related risk factors:**

- **Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):** 10%
- **Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):** ND
- **HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):** 0.1

**HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

### Secondary Prevention

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** No
- **Primary screening test used (2021):** -
- **Target age range of programme (2021):** -
- **Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes
- **Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** Yes

**Screening for cervical cancer (2019):**

- **Screened in last 5 years:** 1%
- **Ever screened:** 1%

**Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

### Treatment and Supportive Care

**National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):** Yes

**Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):**

- **Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:** No
- **Pathology services (laboratories):** No
- **Cancer surgery:** No
- **Chemotherapy:** No
- **Radiotherapy:** No

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- **In primary health care facilities:** No
- **In community or home-based care:** No

**Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):** ND
**Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-):** ND

**Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):**

- **Radiation oncologists (2019):** ND
- **Medical physicists (2019):** ND
- **Surgeons (2014):** 76
- **Radiologists (2019):** ND
- **Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):** 0

**Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017):** 7mg

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**ND = data not available**

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
### TOGO

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

#### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2020 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013-2014): 51%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.68

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**

- Programme coverage
- Coverage by age 15

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013-2014): 51%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.68

#### Secondary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening for cervical cancer (2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screened in last 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of women aged 30-49 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** No

**Primary screening test used (2021):** -

**Target age range of programme (2021):** -

**Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes

**Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** Yes

#### Treatment and Supportive Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology services (laboratories): Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer surgery: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In primary health care facilities: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In community or home-based care: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 2 |
| Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 0 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radiation oncologists (2019): ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical physicists (2019): ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons (2014): 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiologists (2019): ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**ND = data not available**

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
TONGA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): ND
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): ND
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): ND
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
- Scale of vaccination programme: -
- Year of introduction: -
- Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 15%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): while sexually active
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (-): ND

Number of medical staff (per 10,000 cancer patients):

- Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
- Medical physicists (2019): ND
- Surgeons (-): ND
- Radiologists (2019): ND
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): ND

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 2mg

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 28.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 19.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 97
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.63
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage:

- National: 100%
- 1 to 10: 80%
- 10 to 20: 60%
- 20 to 40: 40%
- 40 to 60: 20%
- 60 to 80: 0%
- 80 to 100: 0%

Coverage by age 15:

- First dose: 6%
- Final dose: 2.3%

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2013
- Primary target cohort: 11-15 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.08

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years:

- Ever screened: 55%
- Ever screened: 45%

Number of women aged 30-49 years screened in last 5 years:

- 66%
- 56%

Number of women ever screened:

- 5 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):

- Radiation oncologists (2019): 24
- Medical physicists (2019): 24
- Surgeons (2014): 733
- Radiologists (2019): 89
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 9

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 4mg

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
TUNISIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 4.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 2

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: No

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):

Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): 19
Surgeons (2014): 206
Radiologists (2019): 503
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 38

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
TURKEY

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 5.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 4.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.49
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage*</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15 †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
TURKMENISTAN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 15
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 250
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage* 99%
Coverage by age 15 † 99%

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2016
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): <1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2000): 7%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): ND
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years 51%
Ever screened 62%

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
## Cervical Cancer Profile

### Morbidity and Mortality

- **Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** ND
- **Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020):** ND
- **Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):** ND
- **Cervical cancer deaths (2019):** ND
- **Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):** ND
- **Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):** No

### Primary Prevention

#### HPV Vaccination Programme

- **HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):**
  - Programme coverage:
  - Coverage by age 15:
  - % of target population:
  - No data

- **HPV vaccination programme (2020):**
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
  - Scale of vaccination programme: National
  - Year of introduction: 2021
  - Primary target cohort: ND

- **Related risk factors:**
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 22%
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

- **HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available**

### Secondary Prevention

#### National Screening Programme

- **National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):** Yes
- **Primary screening test used (2021):** Cytology
- **Target age range of programme (2021):** 30-49 years
- **Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):** Yes
- **Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):** Yes

### Treatment and Supportive Care

#### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):

- **No**

#### Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment Services

- **Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:** No
- **Pathology services (laboratories):** Yes
- **Cancer surgery:** No
- **Chemotherapy:** No
- **Radiotherapy:** No

#### Palliative Care for Patients with NCDs in the Public Health System

- **In primary health care facilities:** No
- **In community or home-based care:** Yes

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
- **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
- **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

**ND = data not available**

*Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use**
UGANDA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 30
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 56.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 6.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 4,400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.66
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
<th>first dose</th>
<th>final dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>100%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Coverage by age 15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of population</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>70%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>100%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2015
Primary target cohort: 10 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011): 51%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>20%</td>
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<td>30%</td>
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<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>50%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ever screened

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>20%</td>
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<td>30%</td>
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<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>50%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
- Pathology services (laboratories): No
- Cancer surgery: No
- Chemotherapy: No
- Radiotherapy: No

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
UKRAINE

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 20.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme coverage*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of target population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule

Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities:
In community or home-based care:

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available    DK = don’t know
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15 †: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 57
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.48
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no data</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 13 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.06

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
<th>Ever screened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24% 38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 15
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 2

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):
Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): 74
Surgeons (-): ND
Radiologists (2019): 1064
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 32

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14
See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
## Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2020 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths</td>
<td>1 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Primary Prevention

### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, **8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

### HPV vaccination programme (2020)

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2008
- Primary target cohort: 12-13 years

## Secondary Prevention

### National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021)

Yes

### Target age range of programme (2021)

25-64 years

### Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021)

Yes

### Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021)

Yes

### Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

- % of women aged 30 - 49 years screened in last 5 years: 89%
- % of women aged 30 - 49 years ever screened: 78%

7 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

## Treatment and Supportive Care

### National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021)

Yes

### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021)

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

### Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients)

- Radiation oncologists (2019): 16
- Medical physicists (2019): 38
- Surgeons (2012): 485
- Radiologists (2019): 82
- Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 2

### Number of radiotherapy units and brachytherapy units

- Radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 8
- Brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): 1

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021)

Yes

### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the community or home-based care

Yes

## WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**ND = data not available**

*Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 34.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): 62.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 7.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 6,400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.64
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by first dose</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by final dose</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2018
- Primary target cohort: 14 years

Related risk factors:

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (2016-2017): 37%
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 2.51

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Number of radiotherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10,000 cancer patients (2021): 1

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

- Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
- Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
- Cancer surgery: Yes
- Chemotherapy: Yes
- Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

- In primary health care facilities: No
- In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): 29,020,000
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): 150,000

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 8.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 7 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.42
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2006
Primary target cohort: 11-12 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

8 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
Target age range of programme (2021): 21-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): ND
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): ND

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
**URUGUAY**

**CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE**

### Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary Prevention

**HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)**

- Programme coverage: 67%
- Coverage by age 15: 43%[*]

---

**HPV vaccination programme (2020):**

- HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
- Scale of vaccination programme: National
- Year of introduction: 2013
- Primary target cohort: 11 years

**Related risk factors:**

- Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 17%
- Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
- HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.2

- Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

**Secondary Prevention**

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 21-69 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

**Treatment and Supportive Care**

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: Yes

**Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):**

- In primary health care facilities: Yes
- In community or home-based care: Yes

**WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

---

**ND = data not available**

* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
UZBEKISTAN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 11
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 840
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.58
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage
Coverage by age 15

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% % of target population

99% 97%

No data

9 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 have received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 9 years

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.07

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

Screened in last 5 years
Ever screened

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% % of women aged 30 - 49 years

31%
13%

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017): 2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017): 1

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: Yes
In community or home-based care: Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
VANUATU
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 14.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 171
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 13
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.86
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021): 30-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: No
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: No
Chemotherapy: No
Radiotherapy: No
Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme:
Year of introduction:
Primary target cohort:
Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**: 3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions
VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 25.7
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 22.2
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 2.3%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,000
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.57
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme (2020): No
  - HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
  - Scale of vaccination programme: -
  - Year of introduction: -
  - Primary target cohort: -
- Related risk factors:
  - Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): ND
  - Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
  - HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.08

Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 25-64 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): No
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): No

Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes
- Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
  - Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
  - Pathology services (laboratories): No
  - Cancer surgery: Yes
  - Chemotherapy: Yes
  - Radiotherapy: No
- Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):
  - In primary health care facilities: Yes
  - In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
Morbidity and Mortality

- Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 8.5
- Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 6.6
- Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.7%
- Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 2,400
- Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.54
- Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

- HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020):
  - Programme coverage:
    - no data
  - Coverage by age 15:
    - no data

  **HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

Secondary Prevention

- National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
- Primary screening test used (2021): cytology
- Target age range of programme (2021): 35-54 years
- Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
- Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Treatment and Supportive Care

- National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
- 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
- 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.
YEMEN
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality
Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 1.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 2.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 120
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.68
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): No

Primary Prevention
HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme coverage</th>
<th>Coverage by age 15†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPV vaccination programme (2020):
HPV included in national vaccination programme: No
Scale of vaccination programme: -
Year of introduction: -
Primary target cohort: -

Related risk factors:
Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 8%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-): ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 0.04

Secondary Prevention
National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): No
Primary screening test used (2021): -
Target age range of programme (2021): -
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): DK
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): DK

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>Screened in last 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care
National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): DK

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):
Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: DK
Pathology services (laboratories): DK
Cancer surgery: DK
Chemotherapy: DK
Radiotherapy: DK

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021): Yes
In primary health care facilities: DK
In community or home-based care:

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
ZAMBIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 34.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): 65.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): 7.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): 1,800
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): 0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by age 15 t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: Yes
Scale of vaccination programme: National
Year of introduction: 2019
Primary target cohort: 14 years

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): 3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018): 46%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): 7.92

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): Yes
Primary screening test used (2021): VIA
Target age range of programme (2021): ND
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screened in last 5 years</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): Yes

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: Yes
Pathology services (laboratories): Yes
Cancer surgery: Yes
Chemotherapy: Yes
Radiotherapy: Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019): 2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019): 1

Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):

Radiation oncologists (2019): ND
Medical physicists (2019): 5
Surgeons (2012): 80
Radiologists (2019): 8
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): 2

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

In primary health care facilities: No
In community or home-based care: No

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15
70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age
90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

ND = data not available
VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021
ZIMBABWE
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): **39.2**
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100,000 women (2020): **61.8**
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020): **6.7%**
Cervical cancer deaths (2019): **2,000**
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020): **0.65**
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021): **Yes**

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

Programme coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage by age 15</th>
<th>% of target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, **6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme: **Yes**
Scale of vaccination programme: **National**
Year of introduction: **2018**
Primary target cohort: **10 years**

Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): **1%**
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015): **79%**
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): **3.06**

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021): **Yes**
Primary screening test used (2021): **VIA**
Target age range of programme (2021): **30-50 years**
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): **No**
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021): **No**

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ever screened</th>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>screened in last 5 years</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years

Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): **No**

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level</th>
<th>Pathology services (laboratories)</th>
<th>Cancer surgery</th>
<th>Chemotherapy</th>
<th>Radiotherapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In primary health care facilities</th>
<th>In community or home-based care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

1. **90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**
2. **70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**
3. **90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

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* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)
† Coverage by age 16: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.